DEMOCRATIC "ECONOMY" IN THE HOUSE.

OBJECTING TO THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE-MR. PHELPS DEFENDS THE PROPOSITION.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. W ASSINGTON. Feb. 13.—The House in Committee the Whole to-day, finished the consideration of the Post Office bill, and it will be passed to-morrow. The main feature of to-day's discussion was the provision authorizing the Postmaster-General to enter into con tracts with American steamship companies for the carrying of the mails between domestic and foreign ports and between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and the appropriating of \$600,000 therefor. This provision has been the can-e of a great deal of indiscriminate, if not wholly senseless, clamor against " subsidies," and to that clamor, rather than to the demerits of the proposition, was due its rejection by the Committee of the Whole to-day by the narrow majority of eight votes The opponents of the pro-

majority of eight votes. The opponents of the provision first tried to have it eliminated from the bill, raising questions of order against it, they succeeded in part, after a debate which consumed all of last night's session and about two hours of time to-day. There was a brisk debate on the merits of the provision which remained in the bill. It was advocated by Messrs. Phelps, A. S. Hewitt, Hunt, Findlay and Money, and opposed by Messrs. Holman, Blount, Mills. A. J. Warner and Bayne.

The remarks of Mr. Phelps, which commanded the close attention of the House, made a considerable impression. He said that if the motion of Mr. Holman to strike out the item should be rejected be would move to increase it from \$600,000 to \$1,700,000, the net amount of revenue derived from toreign postage last year. He would advocate this as a proposition to do something to encourage American commerce as well as to nay American steamship companies a fair compensation for services rendered by them. He contrasted the niggardly, shortsighted policy of the United States toward its foreign mail service with that pursued by other Nations as well as with the treatment of the constwise and inland mail service of the United States. Great Britain last year gave to British steamships for earrying foreign mails a sun equal to the gross receipts from foreign postage plus \$1,500,000. France gave \$4,500 000: Italy, \$2,000,000; spain \$1,000 000; and the United States \$325,000. The United States paid American steamships last year \$10,000 for the West Indian and Mexican mail service, while Great Britain paid \$420,000 for like service; and the United States paid for carrying the nails between Brashear, La., and Calvestor. Texas, \$50,000. The Brashear, La., and Calvestor. Texas, \$50,000. The Pashear, La., and Calvestor. Texas, \$50,000. The Democrate States paid for her mail service with thise countries \$1,800,000.

Ethe most effective speech against the provision was by Colonel Bayne, of Penn, whose remarks about subsidies as defended and the respons

Great Britain paid for her man service where seemers \$1,800,000.

\$27he most effective speech against the provision was by Colonel Bayne, of Penn., whose remarks about subsidies and the responsibility of the Democrats should this provision become a law, did much to create a stampede among the Democrats. On a vote by tellers the provision was rejected by a vote of '105 to 97, a result which was halled with appliance on the Democratic side. Mr. Horr gave notice that he will demand a year and may vote in the House. There was considerable skirmishing against the sections providing for the immediate delivery of letters bearing special stamps, but they were retained.

APPLYING THE GAG LAW.

MR. BLACKBURN'S UNPRECEDENTED RULING-RE-STRICTING DEBATE ON THE RIVER AND HARBOR

INVIELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- Mr. Blackburn, as speaker pro tem. to-day distinguished himself by a par-Hamentary decision which is in flat violation of the rules of the House and contrary to all precedent. Mr. Willis moved that all debate on amendments to the River and Harbor bill be restricted to one bour and a half. A point of order was raised against the motion, on the ground that it was a plain violation of the rules. Mr. Blackburn promptly overruled the point of order and thus sustained Mr. Willis in his attempt to gag the House. Reed appealed from the decision and nearly irs were consumed in debating the Mesers. Reed, Hiscock, Long, S. S. Cox two hours were consumed in debating the question. Messrs. Reed, Hiscock, Long, S. S. Cox and nearly every other member of the House who is regarded as an authority in such matters opposed the ruling. Mr. Reed succeeded in making the Speaker protein. extremely uncomfortable by reading extracts from a speech of the latter, two years are, on a motion by Mr. Haskell to limit to one hour debate on all amendments to a large portion of the tariff bill then under consideration, in which he denounced the motion as an andecious attempt to gag the recrescitatives of the people. On the same occasion Mr. Carlisle and other Democrats besides Mr. Blackburn gave sound reasons against the position taken by the latter to-day. The decision was sustained by the House on a yea and nay vote—121 to 104. Among the thirty-five Democrats recorded in the negative were Messrs. Converse, Hanmond, A. S. Hewitt and Potter. Mr. Randall and S. S. Cox both "dodged." Their anxiety to hurry the River and Harbor bill through the House at any cost induced seventeen Republicans to vote with 104 Democrats in the affirmative. They were Measrs Bisbee Brainerd, Breitung, Burietch, Cubertson, Cullen, Ellwood, Funston, T. J. Henderson, Keifer, Nutting, Payne, Perkins, Pettibone, Thomas, Washburn, and Weaver. So many members are interested in the bill, and so many others who are opposed to it fear that any effort on their part to resent the arbitrary course of the River and Harbor Committee will be construed as an attempt to bring about an extra session of Congress, that it is probable tunder the EXTRA SESSION TALK.

EXTRA SESSION TALK. THE REPUBLICANS ANXIOUS TO FINISH THE APPRO-

PRIA ION BILLS. THE TEL Washington, Feb. 13.-The question whether there will be an extra session of Congress or not will be determined entirely by the action of the

Democrats in the House, and more especially Mr. Ran-dail's Appropriation Committee. The regular appropriamany occasions these appropriation bills have been passed within the last five days of the end of the session. The Republicans in the Senate disciaim any inten-tion of bringing about an extra session. They simply wish the bills sent to them in time to se cure proper consideration. Mr. Ingalls to-day stated in the Senate that he had seen some intimation from certain quarters that the Republicans were endeavoring to force an extra session. For the purpose of getting accurate information in regard to the status of the ap-propriation bills, he called upon Mr. Allison, the chairpropriation bills, he called upon Mr. Allison, the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, to say in what condition the bills were. Mr. Allison replied that the Military Academy bill was the only one which had become a law. The District of Columbia bill, the Pension bill and the Consular and Diplomatic bill were in corference. The Senate had passed the Army bill yesterday; the Indian bill had been reported to-day and would be called up to-morrow, and the committee had in hand the Agricultural bill, which will be reported on Monday. Mr. Alison added that the Post Office Appropriation bill, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, the Navai bill, the Fortifications bill, the Sundry Civil bill, and the General Deficiency bill had not yet come from the House. I These are six of the most important bills which have not yet been received from the House. If they can be sent to the Senate in reasonable time Mr. Allison bills that there is no danger of not certify them. have not yet been received from the House. If they can be sent to the Senate in reasonable time Mr. Allison thinks that there is no danger of not getting them through. They ought to be before the Senate committee next week. Mr. Beck, also a member of the Appropriations Committee, said that he could not recall any time in a short session when the work of the Appropriation Committee was in better shape. There was time enough to get all the bills through. Mr. Morgan said that with a view to facilitating matters he had introduced a River and Harbor bill in the Senate. This led to a discussion, in which Mr. Lapham and Mr. Hale took part as to the right of the House to initiate Appropriation bills.

AGAINST FURTHER COINAGE OF SILVER. Washington, Feb. 13 .- The Evening Star tonight says: "Chairman Barnum, of the National Demo cratic Committee, and Representative-elect Scott, of Eric, Penn., were both on the floor of the House to-day con-versing with members and arging the passage of a bill to suspend silver coinage. It is thought that they are here as representatives of Mr. Cleveland."

Congressman-elect W. L. Scott, of Erie, has gone to Washington to press the passage of the measure agreed upon at Greystone for the suspension of silver agreed upon at Greystone for the suspension of silver coinage by placing power in the President's hands to that end. The understanding here is that the a tempt will be made through a rider, and not in a new bill. John G. Friest, of St. Louis, speaking about the proposition last night, said that Congress cought to pass the measure, but he apprehended there would be great difficulty in getting Western Congressmen into line for it.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC BILL DISPLACED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- In certain quarters where the impression always prevails that the Senate is anwilling to proceed to the consideration of railroad hand grant forfeiture bills there has been some talk of late as to the manner in which the bill forfeiting land grants to the Texas Pacific Railway was removed from its place as a special order on the calendar to a place where it could not be reached except by unanimous consent. This impression seemed to receive confirmation in the minds of many who saw this bill to-day displaced again, by a vote of 30 to 19, by the bill to prohibit the again, by a vote of 30 to 19, by the bill to prohibit the immigration of foreigners and aliens on a contract to perform labor in the United States. The vote was al-most on party lines, the Kepublicans voting in favor of taking up the labor bill and the Democrats voting in fa-vor of taking up the forfeiture measure. The reason why the Senate took up the former bill is sluply this, that in the Republican caucus not long age it was de-caded to give the labor bill preference. As soon as it is finished the forfeiture bill will be taken up.

ONE MORE WAY OF MAKING MONEY. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. - The Acting Treasurer has received a package of mutilated legal tender notes and silver certificates of the denominations of \$10 and \$20, amounting to \$810, which were preted at the Sub-Treasury at New-York for redemption, and as there was some question as to their value, they were forwarded to Washington. Only one-quarter of each note is missing and they therefore will probably be redeemed at their full value under the law which provides for the redemption of notes in full where less than two fifths of the note is missing. An examination shows that the notes were torn in such a way that the fragment from each of four notes could be used in making an

from each of four notes could be used in making an entirely new and complete note. The note a manufactured in this way were put into circulation and the notes from which they had been made were sent to the Treasury for redemption.

While the patched notes would perhaps escape detection by the general public, there are numerous ways of recognizing the fraud. It is impossible to secure the right numbers on the made notes, while the silk thread running through the paper, being of different colors and in different places, furnishes numistakable proof. One corner of a patched note in circulation was found to belong, without doubt, to one of the muthated notes.

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN BILL. THE SENATE COMMITTEE INCREASES THE APPRO PRIATIONS, BUT STRIKES OUT SEVERAL PRO-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-The Indian Appropriation bill was reported to day to the Senate by Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, and will probably be taken up to-morrow. As compared with the House bill, its gross increase is \$232,879 and its reduction amounts to \$80,300. It appropriates \$5,837, 755. The committee has struck out all provisions for the payment of private claims growing out of Indian depredations, but has substituted a general provision requiring the Secretary of the Interior to report at the next session of Congress all claims of this nature. The bill contains a new provision, as follows: To supply food and other necessities of life in cases of distress among the Incians not having treaty funds, arising from emergencies not foreseen or otherwise pro-vided for, to be used at the discretion of the President, \$25,000; and a report of all expenditures under this

Provision shall be made to Congress at its next session."

The provision for an Indian school at Santa Fe is

The provision for an Indian school at Santa Fe is stricken out. A new provision is inserted for the establishment of a school in Colorato for the Utes. Ten Indianal dollars is appropriated for the construction of a doranitory in connection with the Indian school at Albuquerque, New-Mexico.

The feature of the House bill prohibiting under heavy penalties the sale of firearms to Indians; that amending the statutes in relation to selling spirituous inquers to the Indians; that authorizing the President to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees for the purpose of opening to settlement the Okiahoma country, and that which subjects Indians charged with the commission of crimes against persons or property to the laws of the Territory where the act is alleged to have been committed, are stricken out.

PROTECTING PUBLIC LANDS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

The House to-day, on motion of Mr. Payson, of Illinois, agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill to prevent unlawful occupancy of the public lands, and it has been sent to the President for his approval. The bill declares to be unlawful and prohibits all inclosure of any public lands by any person, association or corpora-tion which has no claim or color of title thereto acquired in good faith with a view to entry, or an asserted right thereto by or mader a claim made in good faith in the proper land office. Section 2 requires United States District-Attorneys to begin legal proceedings upon complaints filed by any citizen of the United States against such inclosures, and suits thus brought shall plaints filed by any citizen of the United States against such inclosures, and suits thus brought shall have precedence for hearing and trial. If in any case the inclosure shall be found to be uninwful the court shall make the proper order for the destruction of the same in a summary way, unless it be removed by the defendant within five days after he order of the court. Section 3 forbids any person by threats or violence, or by fencing or inclosing or other anila with means, or by combining or confederating with others, to prevent or obstruct peaceable settlement upon or free transit over or through the public lands. Section 4 provides that any person who shall violate the law, or aid, abet advise or assist in any such violation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined in a sum not exceeding \$1,000 and be imprisoned not exceeding one year for each offence. Section 5 authorizes the President to take such measures as may be necessary to remove and destroy any unlawful inclosure of any public lands, and for such purpose to employ such civil or military force as may be necessary.

According to data furnished to the House Committee by Secretary Teller millions of acres of the public lands in Colorado and Nebraska, as well as in a number of the Territories, have been fenced in and occupied by "ranche companies" and cattle companies to the exclusion of intending settlers. Several of these companies are controlled by foreign capitalists exclusively. One of them is the Arkansas Cattle Company, which has 1,000,000 acres inclosed, and another the Pratric Cattle Company (Seatch), which thus controls more than a million acres of the public domain. In Wyoming Territory alone more than 25 corporations have large areas of the public lands inclosed.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Chair laid before the Senate to-day a letter from J. Schuyler Crosby, acting Postmaster-General, upon the importance of securing possession of certain documents relating to the Post Office Department of the late Confederate States, for use in the settlement of claims presented by parties who carried the mails in the South in ante-war times, and whose accounts had not been adjusted at the outbreak of

Mr. Hoar reported a resolution allowing George E. Spencer, formerly Senator from Alabama, 87,132, being the amount of his actual and necessary expenses in main-Spencer, formerly Senator from Alabama, \$7,132, being the amount of his actual and necessary expenses in maintaining his title to his seat. On objection of Messra. Cockrell and Saulsbury, the resolution went over one day.

The Des Moines River Lands bill was then taken up, and Mr. Lapham proceeded to address the Senate on it. At 1 colock the matter went over one day and the Anti-Foreign Contract Labor bill was taken up and its consid-

Foreign Contract Labor bill was taken up and its consieration proceeded with, after a short discussion. The wages of the working classes, said Mr. Biair, should be protected from the effects of imported gangs of laborers. In course of his remarks, the Senator alwhich were attributed to a class of people that this bil would exclude. These disturbances had already resulted in a loss of \$4,000,000.

Mr. Ingalls, in course of his remarks on the bill, said that the nations of the earth under the doctrine of "natural rights" had been dumping their paupers and criminals and dangerous and uneasy classes until, in view of recent events in New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, the time had come to consider whether we might not be called on to modify, in some degree, our views as to the significance of the Declaration of American Independence and the universal rights of man.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Morgan opposed the bill. There were men on the floor of the Scuate, he saio, who had come to this country as day laborers, and dainers. The bill was defective in many particulars. He characterized it as an attempt to limit our markets to 55,000,000 instead of securing the markets of 500,-

000,000 of people. It was class legislation.

Mr. Sherman defended the bill. It was directed not Mr. Sherman defended the bill. It was directed not against free men, but against men who were not their own masters—who did not come as free individuals, but were imported in a body, at a prearranged price, to compete with free and intelligent American workingmen.

After further debate the Senate, at 5:20, without ac-

pete with free and intelligent American workingmen.
After further debate the Setaate, at 5:20, without action adjourned.
In the House Mr. Henley, of California, reported back a resolution requesting the Fresident to inform the House what were the reasons which impelled him to appoint a commission to examine the line of the California and Oregon Raliroad, said railroad having failed to complete its line within the time required by law
Mr. Oates, of Alabama, offered as a substitute a resolution respectfully requesting the Fresident not to confirm any favorable report which may be made by the commission recently appointed by him to inspect a section of the California and Oregon road, nor order patents to issue until the Senate acts upon the House bill forfeiting certain bonds granted to aid in the construction of that railroad nor until after the adjournment of the present Congress. He offered this substitute, he said, because he did not think that the original resolution was exactly respectful to the President, and would not accomplish the purpose for which it was intended. The substitute was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Henley demanded the previous question, but no

order.
Mr. Henley demanded the previous question, but no quorum voted, and Mr. Horr raised that point, saying that such an ourrage should not be perpetrated on the Executive without debate. The previous question was seconded—116 to 47—on a vote by tellers. The resolu-

excended—116 to 47—on a vote by tellers. The resonation was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, a bill was passed amending the Pacific Railroad act so as to authorize the construction of a road from Sioux City, lowa, to Granger, Wyoming Territory.

On motion of E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, a bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint Passed Assistant Engineer Nathan B. Clark as Chief Engineer on the retired list of the Navy. At 2:10 the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13, 1885.
THE PRIME MERIDIAN.—In accordance with the action of the International Prime Meridian Conference, the Secretary of the Navy recommends, in a letter to Congress, a change in the Revised Statues providing that the meridian of Greenwich snall be used at the Washington Observatory for all mautical and astronomical pur-

INDIAN LANDS OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.-The President has, by executive order, opened to public settlement after May 15, 1885, all of the lands within the Niobrara or Santee Stoux Indian reservation in the State of Nebraska remaining unallotted to and unsettled by the Indians, except such as are occupied for agency, school and

missionary purposes.

To Increase Mrs. Thomas's Pension.—Representative C. C. Matson has been instructed by the House Committee on Invalid Peasions to report favorably a bill providing for an increase of pension to the widow of General George H. Thomas to \$2,000 a year.

TO SELEC A SITE FOR THE TROY BUILDING .- The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a commission, consisting of Messra, Martin I. Townsend, Thomas Coleman, Essek Cowen, C. W. Tillinghast and John D. Spicer, to select a site for the proposed public building at Troy.

DISBARRED FROM PRACTICE.—The Secretary of the Interior has disbarred from practice as an attorney John McLean, of Crookston, Ill.

SWAIN'S TRIAL-The trial of General Swaim on the charge of unlawfully receiving and disposing of government forage has been temporarily suspended. The

Court met this morning in secret session and announced that the trial was postponed until to-morrow. It is thought that the court is occupied in secret session with the re consideration of its findings in either the original swaim case or the Morrow case. The impression prevails that one or the other of these cases has been referred back to them by the President.

SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION.—The President to day SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION.—The President to day transmitted to Congress a report of the South American Commission relative to the commercial relations between the United States and Mexico. It says that it is the desire of the Mexican authorities to so administer their customs laws that American merchants and traders will be encouraged in seeking their market. It concludes "If our commercial relations with the Central and South American States are to be extended to their fullest extent it is obvious that that port which naturally seeks an onliet down our greatest river must be freed in some way from too stringent regulation which, we are informed, in the past have worked such disastrous results."

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.-A statement prepare Condition of the Treasury.—A statement prepared by the United States Treasurer shows the condition of the Treasury on February 11 as follows: Reserve, \$145,928.866; net gold, \$123,863,672; net silver, \$44,436,034; and net United States notes, \$16,098,478. Since January 28, 1884, there has been an increase of \$12,724,577 in the reserve, a decrease of \$30,943,646 in et gold, an increase of \$17,724,577 in the reserve, a decrease of \$30,943,646 in et gold, an increase of \$17,724,577 in the reserve, and a decrease of \$18,509,401 in the net United States notes. The pension payments will be heavy this month.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION IN LONDON. COMMISSIONER SPEED REPLIES TO "ON-LOOKER'S" CRITICISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In to-day's edition of THE TRIBUNE appears a letter, signed "On-Looker," in reference to the American Exhibition in London in 1886. This correspondent says he knows nothing of the bona fides of the enterprise, and his uncertain statements, which he pronounces to be facts, prove most conclusively to me that he either knows nothing or pretends lack of knowledge for the purpose of giving ground to his suspicions. As a matter of fact, the committee of Congress to which was referred the resolution providing for the transport-ation of the Government exhibits from New-Orleans to London has been furnished with exactly the information "On-Looker" asks for, and I believe the information

was entirely satisfactory.

He says: "Nowhere is there a list of officers of the corporation or association which is to furnish the needed capital." This statement is simply untrue, for in the very circular he refers to it is printed most conspicuously that the Executive Council of the Association, Whitley, chairman; C. B. Norton, vice-chairman; and ald Gower, Messrs, V. A. Applin, E. B. Dorsey, E. A. Farcugton, and John Priestman members. And it was also announced that the National Bank of Commeree was acting as the New-York banker of the Association, while Messrs. Seward. Da Costa and Guthrie
were acting as New-York counsel. If "On-Looker"
had cared to do else than give an enterprise with which
General Norton was connected "a stab in the dark,"
he could have easily obtained all the information he
pretends to lack and the lack of which
he says makes him a prey to such unfortunate suspicions.
Any careful business min from the information given in
the circular could have quickly satisfied himself, through
the ordinary chatnels, that the American Exhibition is a
serious undertaking with abundant capital to carry out
all its promises. The Mercantile Agency in New-York
can doubtless give all the information desired in reference
to the integrity of the American Exhibition Association
and Incorporators, Messrs. Whitley, Norton, Applin,
Dorsey, Farrington and Prestman and Lord Ronald
Gower. merce was acting as the New-York banker of the Asso

will you permit me to say that the American Exhibi-Will you permit me to say that the American Exhtion neither asks nor needs any aid from the Government whatever. The Government has merely been vited to participate in the exhibition, and the Government can accept this invitation or not, Just as Congr pieuses. The exhibition will be held whether or a rand it will not be permitted to become a flusco, et though "On-Looker" tries ever so hard to make it I am very respectfully, yours, Jso, Gilmen Special Commissioner Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1885.

ARSENIC IN WALL PAPERS.

DECLARED INJURIOUS BY HEALTH OFFICIALS-

WHAT SOME MANUFACTURE ES SAY,
Dr. Cyrus Edson reported yesterday to the Board of Health that an analysis of certain wall-papers showed that they contain arsenic. An investiga-tion made by Professor Waller showed that the quantities of arsenic used in the manufacture of wail-papers are sometimes sufficient to affect the health, not only of the workmen engaged to their

haps true of some imported papers. The small manufacturers may use a little arsenic to obtain a bright red, or possibly a little Paris green for their green tints. But in large factories, such as our own, arsenic is altogether unknown. Our colors are either earth colors or vegetable colors. We employ 250 workmen and turn out between 600 and 800 tons of colors annually, but I have never heard a complaint that any one of our men has been injured by the character of his work. For making green we don't use Paris green. Greens are almost entirely produced by a mixture of yellow and blue, and there is far more arsenic in your cravat or in this carpet than there is in them. Not long ago one of my partners had his own bed-roem papered with the brightest green tints, which shows you that we are not afra d to use ourselves what we recommend to the public. Why, to tell the truth, we manufacture no paper of which I would not be willing to cat as large a piece as I could reasonably be expected to digest. Even the men who work in Paris green don't suffer from it as much as is supposed. It is a deal, heavy substance, not at all volatile. The workmen eat their dinner in the rooms in which they have been working without even washing their hands."

Charles E. Runk of Fr. Beck & Co., thought that the danger from poisonous wall papers, if there was any danger, had been greatly exaggerated. "We sell a great deal of paper," said her, "in Boston, where this matter was first agitated. To protect ourselves and reassare our customers we engaged a chemical expert to examine all our colors. Every key of coloring matter that that we buy is subjected to analysis. We use the Marsh test for arsenic—the mos delicate test known—which reveals the presence of one-twenty-thousandth part of arsenic—the mos delicate test known—which reveals the presence of one-twenty-thousandth part of arsenic—the mos delicate test known—which reveals the presence of other manufac--which reveals the presence of one-twelly-hou-sandth part of arisenic in any substance. Of course we can't guarantee the papers of other manufac-turers, and it is possible that injurious papers are sold by seme of the smaller dealers, but I think that the danger from them is very small."

THE WAINWRIGHT MURDER TRIAL. REBUTTING ROCKWELL'S TESTIMONY AND AT-TEMPTING TO DISPROVE HIS ALIBI.

Tom's RIVER, N. J., Feb. 13.-In the Wainwright murder trial to-day, the State continued to rebut the testimony in behalf of the defence, and the entire moraing was spent in contradicting minor details of the testimony. Several witnesses were called, who contradicted the testimony of Bryant, the witness who the defence stated had made the wagon tracks in the Wainwright woods where the body was supposed to have laid. The State also showed, by two or three witnesses, that on the wagon track there was one mark of a horse's shoe with calks in it. The State maintained horse's shoe with calks in it. The State maintained that after the horse tracks were made some of them were altered so as to have the appearance of having been made by a shoe with calks on. The State then proceeded to rebut the evidence of Mr. Free, who said that the white shirt-button found in the ashes where the fire had been where the clothing is supposed to have been consumed could not have been burned or it would have been cracked and destroyed. These witnesses testified to having experimented with buttons, which were produced in court, by subjecting them to intense heat for thirty minutes. The buttons produced were of porceinin, and had a natural appearance. The Court, however, would not allow them to go to the jury. Then the State endeavored to prove, in further contradiction of Mr. Free's testimony, that the hearts of pine burrs would not be consumed in fire, but that cedar burrs would be reduced to ashes. This the Court also ruled out.

Thomas Luker was recalled to rebut the testimony of Bryant.

Thomas Luker was recalled to rebut the testimony of Bryant.
Zebulon Collins testified that the ashes of the fire at Bamber showed that only small brush had been burned. Sheriff Alien was called to show that Bryant was mistaken in his testimony.

Maniff Applegate said that he had examined the road that Bryant said he had driven over, and found no wagon tracks on it excepting tracks that went in an opposite direction from that testified to by Bryant.

John Gaskill said that he saw the prints of a horse feet along the wagon track in the Wainwright woods on three succesive days. On the first day there was slight indication that the shoes had calks; on the second day the indications were plainer, and on the third day they were still deeper. The object of the testimony was to show that the calk marks were made after the original tracks were made. tracks were made.

The most of the testimony was in direct contradiction of Rockwell's testimony and of that of the alibi wit-

"Did you know that they had a boy in New-York that looks like a dog!"
"Oh, yes; but I have no curiosity to see him."
"Why!"
"Because we have so many who behave like pupples about here."—[Boston Budget.

HAMBURG CLUB.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 13 (Special.)—The an-

nual ice yacht regatta of the New-Hamburg Ice Boat Club, for yachts of the first class, owners to sail, occurred this morning at New-Hamburg, and was won by Irving Grinnell's Zero, built after the "Bob Scott" model. It was her first race. She is forty feet long from her spar to her rudder post and carries 800 square feet of sail. The race this morning was over an eighteen-mile course, from the flag off the steamboat pier to a flag off Barnegat stone quarry, the course being sailed over three times. The wind was blowing fresh from the north and the surface of the ice was in good condition. All the achts carried a man on the runner plank except the Zero, Mr. Grinnell going in her alone. The start was a splendid one, the Zero going to the front right away, followed The Zero had gained an advantage which could not be overestimated, and when she flew away on the eastward track it was plain to be seen that she was doing all that her owner expected. As the wind was dead ahead, all the yachts were compelled to make long tacks, and at times they were making a mile a minute. Coiming down the river before the wind the Zero showed wonderful speed, Mr. Grinnell sending her along on a straight course till he reached the rocks on the West Shore road, when he sent her around and headed her for the turning flag. As she turned and rashed away to the eastward her runners family hummed and the lee flew in clouds from her runder. The second run up the river was about the same as the first, the Zero neither losing or gaining. On the second run down the Zephyr gained on the Zero a little but did not hold it, the latter with her flat setting salls catching a whistling wind off Jews Creek when she opened the gap again with terrifus speed, The dash up the river the last time was without much interest except that every one agreed that the Quickstep showed a wonderful falling off in speed. The Zero won the first prize, the champion pennaut of the club and a lap robe, and the Zephyr the second prize, a pair of fur gloves. The Mischief was third and Quickstep fourth.

The Restata Committee called out the yachts for the non-active race for first-class boats and sent them off at 215 p. no. prompt. A fine breeze was blowing. The Zephyr was the first to catch the breeze, followed quickly by the Mischief, and the Zero was the last one away, it is was a beat to windward to the upper stake and the Zero got there first. On the homestreich he Zero led the Beet and came in winner at 2 hours, 40 minutes, 36 seconds. The first prize was a watch, and the second a pair of fur gloves, won by the Zephyr. Then followed two more races. The first was a match between the Zephyr and Flying Cloud over a twelve-mile course, the Zephyr and Flying Cloud over a twelve-mile course, the Zephyr and Flying Cloud over a twelve-mile course, the Ephyr beating the latter two minutes and a half, the time of the mice which were the wind the second a pair for the challenge permant of America will occur. The Shrewsbury lee yachismen were entertained this evening by the Poinkheepsie for Boat Club.

J times they were making a mile a minute. Coimng down the river before the wind the Zero showed wonderful

JEALOUSY ENDING IN MURDER.

BREWSTERS, Feb. 13 (Special).-The village of Dover Plains, Dutchess County, had its first murder Samuel Proper alleges in his aute-morten statement that he was shot by William White, a farme v Miss Mary Vincent when White stepped from behind home twenty reds away and, entering an upper room said he was shot. Dr. Hammend found a built wound in the right side. No attempt was made to arrest White his own house and remained there about two hours.

MR. BURDEN'S APPLICATION DENIED.

TROY, Feb. 13 (Special).-Judge Peckham, at Albany, to-day handed down a decision denying the ap-plication of J. Townsend Burden for the continuance of the temporary injunction restraining the Burden Iron Company from taking any further action under by-laws adopted at an alleged legal meeting of the trustees, and from recognizing the Rev. Dr. William Irvin, of this city, and his brother as trustees in the original application. The appointment of a receiver was asked, but this request was subsequently withdrawn. An action brought by I. Townsend Burden withdrawn. An action brought by I. Townsend Burden for an accounting is pending. His counsel will appeal from the denial of the motion for a continuance of the injunction. The Judge protounces the controversy an unfortunate one. It involves property valued at \$2,000,000. Judge Forsyth, counsel for I. Townsend Burden, this afternoon said that all of the addiavits and motions, thus far, were merely "skirmishers" and did not at all interfere with the main Issue which must be tried either by a court, or heard before a refere, where the entire transactions of the company for the last four years would be investigated and overhaited. He said it would require the services of several experts as the books and accounts must be examined. The Burdens employ 3,000 men, and are among the heaviest manufacturers of iron in the country.

AN ATTEMPT AT WHE MURDER.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13 (Special) .- George Mc-Cormick, a well-dressed young man, rushed into a physician's office this noon and said that his stepfather had nearly killed his mother with an axe. The doctor went with McCormick to a room in the Revene Block where he found a woman lying on the floor with a gaping wound in her right temple. She was nearly dead.

A few feet away lay the axe.

The son said that his mother's name was Mary Stokes and that the assault had been committed in his absence. Stokes was soon found by the detectives and was burried to jail. McCormick said that in the past onth Stokes has several times told his wife that he tended putting her out of the way. This morning she ose first and he took a pocket-knife and fixed it in the bed that she would stab herself upon it when she returned. arose first and he took a pocket-knite and fixed it in the bed so that she would stab herself upon it when she returned. The poor woman saw him filing the knife and did not return. Stokes remained in bed until about noon, when he took the axe and attempted to break a child's sled that stood in the room. His wife prevented him from so doing, and he then struck her with the axe, breaking her skull. She cannot recover. Stokes has been slek the most of the winter, and his wife has nursed him tenderly.

VISITING THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

ALBANY, Feb. 13 .- Mr. Cleveland was comparatively free from visitors to-day. Among these who called upon him was a delegation from Michigan, headed by S. L. Kilbeurn, of Lausing. They proposed the name of O. M. Barnes, of Lansing, for Secretary of the Interfor. Mr. Cleveland, it is said, promised to remem-ber the name when he came to consider that depart-ment of his Cabinet.

SHALL LOCKPORT HAVE A NEW COURT HOUSE! LOCKPORT, Feb. 13. (Special).- The Supervisors to-day voted down resolutions to spend, either \$50,000 or \$75,000 in erecting a new Court House and resolved that, if the bill to erect a Court House now in the that, if the bill to erect a Court House now in the Senate failed to pass, they would subuit the matter to the voters at the spring election. John Hodge, a wealthy citizen, to-day declared that he would personally stand any loss caused by the abandonment of the present court house site, provided a more central place was chosen for the new city and county hall. This renders him liable to pay from \$50,000 to indemnify the county, as the present site and all the buildings revert back to the helrs of the original donor if the Court House is removed.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN THIEF-TRAP. SHUSHAN, Feb. 13.-Marcus Warner,

farmer, living near Shushan, has been bothered a great deal recently by mysterious chicken thieves. On Saturday he set a large steel trap near the door of his hen-house and fastened a shot gun loaded with sait inside of the door so that it would be fired if the door was opened. On Sunday some Vermont friends drove to Warner's for a visit. They stayed until a late hour, eatwarner's for a visit. They stayed until a late hour, eating apples and drinking elder, Warner partaking more of the latter than was good for him. When his company went home in the evening, he went out to the barn and helped them harness their horses. In some way they broke a strap and Warner went to the hen-house to get another-one to replace it. The cider he had been drinking made him forget his thief-trap and he opened the door carelessly and stepped into the steel trap at the same time. The charge of sait tore an ugly hole in Warner's left side and the trap broke one of his legs. It is said that he cannot recover.

THE SINKING OF THE VANDERBILT. RONDOUT, Feb. 13 (Special).-The General Term has ordered a new trial in the Yosemite-Vanderbilt collision case. The trial will take place before an Ulster County jury. The case was tried at the Ulster Circuit and a judgment of \$30,000 was obtained against the Votenite, a fast salling steam yacht owned by Mr. Belden, which, while running up the Hudson River, sunk the steamer C. Vanderbilt.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL. ALBANY, Feb. 13.-The Electric Locomotive

made to the Land Board by the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company, for a grant of land under water at the epshead Bay, Long Island. The matter was adjourbed for a further hearing.

POSSIBLE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET. M'DONALD AGAIN TALKED OF-TILDEN HELPING MANNING AS AGAINST WHITNEY.

circles yesterday, being fanned by a report that the Navy portfolio had been offered to William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney himself had not heard of it, or, if he had, h did not feel at liberty to avow it. The from Albany also that the pressure on Daniel Manning to accept the Treasury has proved futile and that Mr. McDonald'Is again "slated." It is said that the seeming necessity of placating Voorhees on the silver question and of securing his support of the scheme to stop silver coinage has induced Mr. Cleveland to reconsider Mr. McDonald's name. to stop silver coinage has induced Mr. Cieveland to reconsider Mr. McDonald's name. Nevertheless, men are not wanting who predict that both Manuing and Whitney will go into the Cabinet. They argue that such a course will not rob the West or South, but New-England, and that New-York is of more importance politically to the new Administration that half a dozen New-Englands. They say that Mr. Cleveland's action would need no apology to Democrate of the country beyond the mere statement that New-York, as he pivolai State, required his greatest consider ation.

The Johas boom appears to have broken down from too much weight. Mr. Johas has not only importuned Mr. Cleveland himself, but has had half the prominent Democrate in public life do the same thing, until Mr. Cleveland has declared that he believes Mr. Johas is "too good a man for the Cabinet." Mr. Tilden's hand is recognized in the persistent manner in which Mr. Manning is thrust to the front, to the possible discomiture of Mr. Whitney. The story is that Mr. Tilden relate on Mr. Whitney. The story is that Mr. Tilden relate on Mr. Whitney in 1880 to bring to him from Cincinnati the tender of a Presidential renomination, but that Mr. Whitney carried New-York's vote over to his father-in-law, Secator-elect Payne of Ondo. For this act, Mr. Tilden is said to have no longiveness. He is said also to favor Dr. George L. Miller of Nebraska for Postmaster-General. The nector was one of his conference said yesterday: "Senator Lamar, who is mentioned for the Interior Department, one of his conference and yesterday: "Senator Lamar, is a student, not a man of affairs. He is not inclined to work hard, as would be necessary in a buraca. He has interested himself in but one bill in the Senate in four years. He is rather incline to despondency, owing to family difficulties—the insanity of one of the female members. He rather inclined to despondency, owing to family diffi-culties—the insunity of one of the female members. He would do well, possibly, in the State Department, but he would hardly consent to take any other portfolio."

THE MAYOR AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

MR. GRACE SAYS HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE AND SPEAKS OF MR. MARSH'S IMAGINATION.

Mayor Grace was shown yesterday the assertion made by Luther R. Marsh that he was a candidate for the nomination for Governor. He replied with warmth:

"This is gratuitous nonsense and most emphatically

intrue. I do not see why Mr. Marsh, in order to defend his very peculiar park schemes, should find it necessary to charge me with attacking him and his measures in order to secure a nomination for the Governorship. I have been elected Mayor of this city, and I intend to remain Mayor to the end of the term for which I have been elected. The duties of the office are laborious but congental; the field is more than sufficiently large to take the entire time and attention of the most careful form the administration of the city to careful and proper business methods, and my highest ambition is to leave the office of Mayor, at the conclusion of my term, and not before, having done something towards securing the reforms to promote which the people of this city, inde-pendent of party, elected me. I regard myself as the pendent of party, elected me. I regard myself as the trustee of that office for the people, and I intend to perform its duties for the benefit of those from whom I accepted it. I am a candidate for no other office whatever, and I shall certainly not use my present office, and if I can help it will not permit any other city official to use his office, as a counter in the game of polities. I can say now that, if there are any individuals or parties who believe that I design leaving the Mayor's office before the expandion of my term to take any other place, they might as well at once disabuse thoir mind of the idea. Marsh's pet dream is to attain notoriety as a

"Mr. Marsh's pet dream is to attain notoriety as a poet. If being blessed with an irresponsible lengination is sufficient to constitute a poet, then the only wonder is that Mr. Marsh has not been more successful in the attainment of literary fame, for certainly he has drawn entirely upon his magination and not upon fact. In his assertion as to my purpose in opposing the imposition upon the city of an extremely heavy indebtedness for the purpose of securing public parks of which we are in no present need and which we cannot now afford. As to what the people of the city really desire with regart to these new parks, I do not intend that the Legislature shall be left in donot. When the bill for their creation was up last year it was advocated by a number of gentlemen, many of whom were personally interested in having the city take the lands, and members of the Legislature complained because of the failure on the part of citizens, whom they knew to be opposed to these measures, to put in an appearance in Albany in opposition. I have carefully canvassed public sentiment upon this subject, and I can say that I speak for the city that it neither wants the Westchester County parks nor the debt or taxation which their taking involves.

Lather R. Marsh has put a forced and erroneous construction on the three bills introduced by Senator Daiy. They were drawn with the utmost care and are intended

Later R. Shara has a structure on the three bills introduced by Senator Daiy. They were drawn with the utmost care and are intended simply to meet and provide for a very pressing and immediate necessity. The purpose of the bill to enlarge They were drawn with the utmost care and are intended simply to meet and provide for a very pressing and immediate necessity. The purpose of the bill to enlarge the powers of the Board of Sircet Openings and improvements is simply to invest one body with the power and jurisdiction over the whole city that is now vested in the Commissioner of Pholic Works for one section, in the Park Department for another section and in the Board of Street Openings for still another. The one proposed is a beiter and more economical plan. The bills creating funds for street and park openings and for local improvements, provides for the continuance of work that cannot be suspended without serious detriment to the health and progress of the city, and which should not be delayed to await the result of possible illigation as to the right of the city to issue bonds in excess of the constitutional limit. The bills mentioned stand upon their own merits."

INVESTIGATING CHALLENGES.

COMPLETING THE WORK OF REPUBLICAN ENROL-MENT.
The rooms of the Lincoln League at No. 78 East

Ninth st., were crowded last night at the investigation of challenges on the Kepublican carolment. The roll contained over 200 names more than that of the previous year. There is a contest in the district be tween the present regular organization and the friends of Thomas F. Geary, on Internal Revenue officer. Between 300 and 400 challenges were sent out by the Retween 300 and 400 challenges were sent out by the two parties to the centest, the grounds of challenge being that the challenged persons were not residents of the district, did not vote for the Republican electors, or were connected with other organizations than the Republican one. Some of the persons challenged had served as Democratic supervisors or inspectors and others are requited to be members of the County Democray or Tammany Hall supervisors or inspectors and others are reputed to be members of the County Democray or Tammany Hall organization. Several policemen were necessary to keep order in the rooms. The doors to the room where the enrolling board sat were at first kept closed, but the crowd smally forced the doors open, in spite of the efforts of the police officers, and an irregular line of challenged persons was formed. Some of the members of the Geary faction were especially violent in their conduct. The Enrolling Board simply received the statements of the challengers and challenged persons, but no decisions were rendered.

The Enrolling to the third to the third that he had some the teallenged on various grounds. Thirty-four of the number answered in person or were vouched for Only one admitted that he had voted the Democratic ticket.

In the XVth District the Board met at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-st. There were sixty-three challenges.

The Enrolling Board of the XVIIth District met at No. 341 West Forty-seventh-st. There were no challenges. Two men who do not live in the district had been enrolled by mistake.

The Board of Enrolment of the VIIth District met at No. 85 Atterney-st. Forty-four names were crossed off, a number of whom were said to live in the VIIIth and XIIIth Districts.

and Milth Districts.

Three policemen were stationed at the doors of the room at No. 427 Second-ave., where the Enrolling

room at No. 427 Second-are, where the Enrolling Board of the XVIth District examined those challenged. Only one was allowed to come forward at a time, the time forming in a back room. Michael Creagan said that about fifty names would have to be struck from the lists.

AMHERST GRADUATES ELECT OFFICERS. Seventy-five members sat down to the annual

dinner of the Alumni of Amherst College last evening, at Clark's, No. 22 West Twenty-third-st. Waldo Hutch-Ins presided. The following officers were elected: President, W. W. Goodrich; vice presidents, John W. Burgess and F. W. Whitridge; secretary, C. M. Pratt; treasurer, H. L. Bridgman; executive committee, G. A. Plimpton, Dr. H. T. Fierce, A. Ely, A. S. Hutchins and E. A. Dike. Letters of regret were read from the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the Bev. C. H. Farkhurst, talusha A. Grow, the Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitcheock and F. F. Marberry. The toasts were informal, and were given as the spirit moved any one to speak. Among those who responded in words of wit, history, eloquence or logic, were President Seelye, Elliott F. Sandford, the Rev. E. W. Donald and the Rev. Dr. James D. Wilson. Among those present were John A. Deady, the Rev. Dr. Francis Lobdell, Colonel Samuel J. Storrs, Dr. Frank Rockwell, Jefferson Clark, James Turner and M. W. Tyler. ins presided. The following officers were elected: MR. SOUIRE FAST IN THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The County Committee of the County Democracy organized at Chickering Hall last evening by elect-ing these officers: Chairman, E. Ellery Anderson; general secretaries, Henry S. Beattie, Peter H. Jobes, John M. Coman, Charles J. McGee and Richard K. Power; and Railway Supply Manufacturing Company, of New York, capital \$1,000,000; Percy's Express Company, limited, of Mew-York, capital \$35,000, and the Fifth Avenue Apartment Company, capital \$35,000, and the Fifth Avenue Apartment Company, capital \$600,000 filed certificates of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. A record was also filed of the increase of capital of the Brush-Swan Electric Light and Power Company of Binghamton from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Controller to-day received from the New-York Central Railroad Company \$195,261,48, as taxes on the capital and dividend of the main road and its branches. A second hearing was had to-day before the Attorney-General and State Engineer in relation to the application treasurer, Vincent C. King; three sergeant-at-arms, and

COMFORT OF LEGISLATORS.

LOOKING FOR PERSONAL CONVENIENCE.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER-THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

PROPRIATION BILL.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE,]

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Assemblymen after shivering with the cold for several hours to-day, passed Cabinet gossip was brisk in Democratic with one voice the following resolution drawn up by

Louis Kossuth Church:

Louis Kossuth Church:

Whereas, The drafts circulating through the Assembly Chamber greatly disturb the tranquility, personal comfort and health of members of the Assembly of nervous temperament, therefore
Resolved, That Superintendent Andrews be requested to take some "dead Casar turned to clay, to stop the cracks and keep the wind away."

Then followed a debate on a resolution directing Superintendent.

perintendent Andrews to set apart some room in the new Capitol for a restaurant. Frequently the sessions of the Assembly do not end till 3 p. m., an hour later than the regular Albany time for dinner, which from the moment the town was founded by the Dutch has been 2 p. m. Committee meetings begin at 3 p. m., so that many of the members do not have a chance to set arything to eat under these circumstances till nightfall. The proposition to have a restaurant was fought, bos-ever, by the country members under a belief that with sandwickes and colice ardent spirits would also be sold. Mr. Hubbell, of Rochester, well expressed this view when he said:

Mr. Hubbell, of Rochester, well expressed this view when he said:

A certain able and distinguished assistant Democratione said to members of the Republican party: "We are confronted by a party very hungry and as you may well believe very thirsty." Judging from the number of Democratic votes that this resolution is receiving should say that the gentleman very nearly hit the mark. I am astonished that the resolution should receive a many affirmative votes. When we remember that the restaurant which is in the Capitol at Washington is a national disgrace, which ought to have been abolished long ago I am astonished that any gentleman should vote to put a similar disgrace in this building, I vote in the negative.

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 53 to 43. But the Assembly had not yet finished the consideration of matters touching its comfort. Mr. Tappan offered

But the Assembly had not yet finished the considera-tion of matters touching its comfort. Mr. Tappan offered a resolution declaring that the water used in the build-ing was impure and not fit for drinking or other pur-poses, and ending with instructions to Superintendeal Andrews to buy a gizantic filter, not to exceed \$2,000 in value, to attach to the water main for the purpose of filtering the water. This resolution was tabled. Mr. Husted presented the annual Appropriation bill. Nearly \$7,000,000 are appropriated. There is an in-crease in the amount appropriations for the Adirondsek survey and State survey are continued. Compared with 1884 hearly all the appropriations for the matter Mr. Husted had the Appropriation ill made a special

Mr. Husted had the Appropriation bill made a special Supply bill would be introduced by March 1, and that all charitable institutions must have their estimates of expenses for 1885 ready before that date.

expenses for 1885 ready before that date.

A resolution by Mr. Tynan, of Richmond County, asking Congress to permit the building of a bridge to Staten Island from Bergen Point, N. J., was adopted. It is the intention of capitalists to build a railroad from Staten Island to Jersey City.

Mr. Roesch introduced a bill providing that no benevolent, charitable nor beneficiary association, society nor corporation shall use any part of the Assessment Fund for any purpose not affirmatively set forth in its bylaws; and that notice of the object of every assessment must be given to every member assessed, and the gross amount thus collected shall be exclusively applied to the uses stated in the notice, and whenever annual dues for expenses are collected no assessment monics shall be used for any expense, and the expenses of such bodies shall be limited to and shall not exceed the amount received for annual dues. Every officer violating these provisions is madeguilty of a felony.

Mr. Earl's bill, making twelve hours a legal day's work guilty of a felony.

Mr. Earl's bill, making twelve hours a legal day's work

for all street railway employes, was reported for the con-sideration of the Assembly by the Committee on Rail-roads.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

THE STATEN ISLAND BRIDGE-FURNITURE ON IN-STALMENTS.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 13 .- Mr. Murphy offered a resolution in the Senate to-day asking the New-York representatives in Congress to aid the passage of a bill now before that body permitting the building of a bridge from Staten Island to the New-Jersey shore. He said that New-Jersey had passed a law forbidding the erection of any such bridge without the consent of the Legislature of that State, and hence the necessity of a

Congressional act. The resolution was referred. The resolution passed on Wednesday by the State Board of Health deprecating any legislation that shall interfere with the duties of the Health officer in properly inspecting vessels entering the port of New-York, was presented by Mr. Fasset. Mr. Murphy said that he supposed this referred to his bill allowing reporters of the New-York press to board vessels, and he asked that it be referred to the Committee on Cities, but on being informed that his bill had been reported and was now before the Committee of the Whole, he con-sented that the resolution should go there too.

Mr. Plunkett introduced the bill that was defeated last

Mr. Plankett introduced the bill that was defeated last year, probiniting the Park Commissioners from discharging park policeman without notice and a hearing on the charges made against them.

Mr. Cullen introduced a bill for the better protection of persons buying furniture on instalments. It probabils the seller from summarily seizing furniture that has been partly paid for and carrying it off without first obtaining a process from the Court. Mr. Thomas's bill, relating to the same subject, came up in Committee of the Whole and after a brief discussion was laid over till next week. Mr. Cullen opposed this bill—which gives the purchaser twenty days after the seizure in which to pay for the property—as not being sufficiently stringent. He said that there were one or two honest men in New-York, who were in the business of seiling furniture on incalments, but most of them were unprincipled speculators, who, if they had their just deserts, would be doing service for the State in Sing Sing.

serts, would be doing service for the State in Sales.

Remonstrances against the passage of the Freedom of Worship bill were presented from Eric, Chatauqua, Otsego, and several other counties.

Mr. Thomas introduced a bill recommended by the Railroad Commission amending the law-relative to receivers of corporations, so as to limit the receipts for services by receivers of railroad corporations to \$20,000 for the first year and not more than at the rate of \$20,000 a year for subsequent years of parts of a year.

HOPEFUL FOR BUSINESS.

A SANGUINE ADDRESS FROM THE IRON AND SPEEL

MANUFACTURERS. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.-The Executive Committee of the American Iron and Steel Association, at a meeting yesterday decided to issue an address to all iron and steel manufacturers in the United States. Con-

gratuiating them upon the prospect that the depression usiness which has continued for about two years is ap-

fron and steel manufacturers in the United States. Congratulating them upon the prospect that the depression business which has continued for about two years is apparently nearing its end. The committee says:

We regard as of much significance the fact that the production of iron and steel in this country during the past year, with the single exception of fron rails, reached an aggregate tomage that was in excess of the production attained in any preceding year except 1881, 1882, and 1883. It was much greater than in the boom year 1876, it may also be said that the country's large production of time and steel production of the consumption. These facts prove that the country's requirements for iron and steel are still large, and that the financial condition of the country is so favorable that it is able to pay for the iron and steel it wants.

As one important means of restoring business prosperity to the country we counsel the cultivation everywhere of a spirit of emiddence in the incoming A similarity of the General Government. Until the new administration has announced or approved some policy that is unfriendly to American industry, or that threatens our financial stability, we believe that the business community should accept the declaration of the successful party, that it will attempt no radical change in government policy in relation to either revenue or financial questions, as having been made in good faith.

There is also in several well-established facts further reason for confidence in the stability of our protective system and our existing financial system. An influential wing of the successful party is pledged to the continued support of our protective policy for more than a quarter of a century, and a large minority of the new House of Representatives will be composed of members of the same party; and, finally, the so-called reciprocity treaties in the protective policy for more than a quarter of a century, and a large minority of the new House of Representatives will be composed of members of the

RESIGNATION OF DR. DUFFIELD DECLINED.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 13.-The Rev. Dr. John T. Duffield, Professor of Mathematics in the Col-lege of New-Jersey for thirty years and a member of the faculty for forty years, yesterday offered his resignation on the ground of long service. The Board of Trustees were greatly surprised, and declined to receive his resignation. After conference with the Professor, Henry B. Fine, the tutor in the department, now pursuing his studies in Germany, was appointed assistant professor.

KENEFICK OUT IN THE COLD.

The Tammany General Committee last evening received a report from the Committee on Contested Seats in favor of the sitting delegations from the 1st and Seats in favor of the sitting delegations from the lat has IVth Districts, headed by Justice Duffy and E. T. I'tz-patrick. It was recommended that the delegations for these districts be strengthened by adding some metrics of the contesting delegations. The fare for the faminant excursion to Washington and return, and two nights lodging, will be \$10-\$2 less than the price fixed by the County Democracy.